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ASC vs North Georgia Saturday Nite

THE

INKWELL

DIVERSE IN SCOPE,

INDEPENDENT OF VOICE.

SPOKESMAN FOR A
PROGRESSIVE SOUTH.

ARMSTRONG STATE COLLEGE

VOLUME XXXV - NUMBER 9

ARMSTRONG STATE COLLEGE

JANUARY 7, 1971

McAlhaney New Miss Geechee

Faith McAlhaney was crowned the 1970-71 Miss Geechee at the annual Miss Geechee Pageant held November 21. Faith represented the Dental Hygiene Association. Members of her are as follows: First runner-up, Judy Lancaster, sponsored by the Music Department; second runner-up, Jane Rockwell, sponsored by Phi Mu; third runner-up, Linda Walker, sponsored by Pi Kappa Alpha; and fourth runner-up, Valerie Tarver, sponsored by the Athletic Department. Sandy Chavers, sponsored by the Sophomore Class was elected Miss Congeniality.

Preliminary judging was held in the afternoon before the pageant with private interviews, swimsuit and talent competitions. The evening gown competition was held Friday night. Winners of the preliminary judging were as follows: Ellen Ramage, evening gown; Faith McAlhaney, swimsuit; and Judy Lancaster, talent.

Maureen Mosely, Miss Geechee 1969-70, presented Faith her trophy which was donated by Circle K. Danny Krammer, an announcer on WSGA, was the Master of Ceremonies.

The following night a dance was held in the Student Center in honor of Miss Geechee and her Court.



FAITH McALHANEY: MISS GEECHEE 1970

Pirates Win Again

by Billy Bond

While everyone else was eating turkey and taking it easy over the Christmas holidays, Armstrong's basketball team hit the road to play five games. The Pirates' excursion took them some 1600 miles into the states of Florida and Virginia to play the teams of Stetson University, Florida Tech, Chapman College, Sublant, and Mansfield College.

The first game was played in Deland Florida against Stetson University, the power house that defeated Georgia Southern in the NCAA finals only a year ago. The Pirates played an exceptional first half and trailed by only a few points at half time. As the second half progressed however, ASC suffered from floor mistakes and poor rebounding. Slowly, Stetson pulled away to win the game 96 to 72. Steve Holland led all ASC scorers with 14 points. Four other Pirates - Tom Jenkins, Robert Bradley, Brad Becker, and Larry Burke - hit double figures to round out a well balanced scoring attack. Notably, Brad Becker probably played his best game of the year scoring 10 points in front of his home town crowd. Even though the Pirates lost, Coach Alexander felt that the team was well on the way to finding success.

On December 14, the team journeyed to Melbourne Florida to play the Florida Institute of Technology. As Alexander predicted, the Pirates found success in a 98 to 75 romping over the engineers. The team produced their finest game of the year; out scoring, out rebounding, and out hustling the determined FIT team. Again, Steve Holland was the high man for ASC with a whopping 35 points - good enough to break an Armstrong scoring record. Joining Holland in the spot light was Charlie Clark who came off the bench to bucket a sizzling 12 of 17 field goals (71 per cent). Clark ended an exceptional performance as the team's second leading scorer with 24 points and the team's leading rebounder with 11.

Thirsty for more victory, the Pirates journeyed to Norfolk Virginia to play in the Phiblant Holiday Tournament. In the first game, Armstrong came from behind to beat a dauntless Chapman College team in a squeaker 76 to 73. In the scoring

department, it was again an almost unbelievable Steve Holland who led all other players with 34 points and six steals. David Rich, also in high gear for the game, bucketed 18 points. Robert Bradley, as well as Larry Burke contributed their usual good games. Bradley pulled down 11 rebounds to lead the team in that department.

Riding on high hopes and great expectations, Armstrong rolled into the semi-finals against Sublant. On this night, the Pirates just didn't seem to have the breaks. Although the

Pirates played a fine game, the Submarine Force pulled a squeaking victory out 83 to 79. David Rich and Robert Bradley were the head lines for Arm-

strong. Both scored 19 points, and Bradley once again led the team in the rebounding department with 11 caroms. The Pirates had nothing to be ashamed of in this 4 point loss, as the Submarine Force went on to win the tournament the next night by defeating Elizabeth City of New Jersey. Indeed the Pirates had a few more breaks fallen their way, could have easily brought the first place sterling silver back to Savannah.

On the next night, the Pirates went on to win the consolation game 85 to 69 against the Mansfield Cougars. Once again, the Pirates jelled

everything and everybody into a fine performance. Tom Jenkins was perhaps the big story of the night. Tom put together his best performance of the year with 20 rebounds and

18 points. Holland was again high scorer with 27 points, followed by David Rich with 19. Holland was voted a member of the All-Tournament team. Both Rich and Bradley missed

joining "Slick" on the All Tournament team by mere votes. In the last game, Larry Burke giving it his usual 100 per

cent, received a cut over his left eye while going for a rebound. The cut resulted in a standing ovation and unfortunately - four stitches.

All-in-all, the Pirates are improving every game they play. The team brought home a big trophy for their efforts and a lot of high hopes for the new year.

Time Editor Speaks At ASC

International diplomacy centers around a constant straining of Russia and the United States to see just how far they can push each other for

concessions, according to James Greenfield, foreign editor of the NEW YORK TIMES.

Greenfield believes that the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 was a serious crisis in the United States history which almost brought us to the "brink of war."

"It bothered Jack Kennedy that there was a ninety per cent chance of detection of the missiles and in spite of this fact, risked a showdown by moving the missiles in."

Greenfield indicated that there was a misunderstanding between Kennedy and at Vienna which prompted the Soviet leader to emerge with the notion that President Kennedy was "gutless" in the face of crisis. "That was his mistake," Greenfield said.

"Kennedy's mistake was letting him get the idea that he was gutless," he added.

These conclusions were reached by a study following the crisis.

Greenfield who was in town for the Gilmer lecture series feels that the late Gamel Abdel Nasser was a "realist" who desired a negotiated settlement in the Middle East.

"If there are any more ships placed in the Mediterranean Sea, it will look like wall-to-wall ships," Greenfield said.

"One of Russia's prime objectives for being in the Middle East is to open up the Suez Canal," he said.

The one-hour session strongly resembled a press conference with some twenty questions coming from a crowd of approximately 125 persons.

BULLITT

**FRIDAY
NIGHT**

JANUARY 8

8:00 p.m.

**Jenkins
Auditorium**

Faculty Editorial

In Defense Of The Honor Council

by Ross L. Clark, Jr.

About a century ago Robert E. Lee, who was then serving as the President of Washington and Lee College, was approached by a freshman and asked where the rules of the College could be found. Lee is reported to have answered that the only rules of the college were those instinctively recognized by all "gentlemen" as binding on their personal behavior. For that age the concept was serviceable if not descriptively accurate. Colleges, gentlemen students or not, were in fact heavily freighted with specific, and as often as not unreasonable rules. One feels certain that had the innocent gone to the dean rather than to Lee he would have been introduced to a huge compendium of specific rules, either written or traditional or both. No one but an idiot would really want to return to those "good old days." Yet there is something to be said for these times. For that age for Lee's college, and others like it, students could be fired up to monitor one another for such non-gentlemanly activities as cheating. We can also very well imagine that in an excess of zeal for the "honor of the school" countless poor wretches were consigned to disgrace on flimsy and insubstantial evidence. Certainly no one would want those kind of times back either.

Out of this tradition has come the present notion of the student honor council that has somehow mysteriously moved into the latter part of the twentieth century. It has survived, I suggest, because it is basically a sound concept that has something in it for everyone except the would-be cheater. The essence of the concept could be stated in this way. The students themselves, particularly the good students, have a utilitarian, as well as a moral, motive for preventing cheating. The well earned grade rewards of students are in fact vitiated by the predatory cheater who gets his grades for nothing. The students therefore are encouraged to monitor themselves. Suspected infractions are investigated, and, where the evidence warrants, punishments meted out by the students themselves. If the system is working, the instructor profits because he can leave the class room secure in the knowledge that the students themselves will proctor his exam for him while he relaxes with a cup of coffee in the faculty lounge. So everybody is as happy as a pig in an acre of slop - everybody that is except the chap who would like to cheat.

However, the workings of such a self-serving system, and it has from time to time worked very well indeed, is dependent on a very delicate balance of forces. Students must, in fact, be willing to blow the whistle on infractions - that is, they must be willing to inform on one another. Faculty members, in turn, must be willing to turn suspected violations over to students and support them in their decisions. The system seems to work best in a small liberal arts college environment and worst in large state sup-

ported institutions. Everywhere the system is breaking down and the honor council idea seems to be destined to the junk-heap of disserviceable and anachronistic institutions. Where it survives on the modern campus, it has come to seem almost quaint.

Predictably, therefore, the Council as a viable campus institution is breaking down at Armstrong. At this point, therefore, the relevant questions are these: is the Honor Council as an institution worth saving, and if it is worth saving how can we go about revitalizing it?

The honor council is worth saving, I believe, because there does not seem to be any workable alternative to it. If the council is scrapped what structure could we possibly replace it with? If the student honor council will not work could we reasonably expect a faculty committee charged with the same function to work? Hardly. Evidence would seem to suggest that where student councils are replaced by faculty committees students cease altogether to cooperate. Alternatively, is it reasonable to trust individual faculty members to punish at their discretion students who in their opinion have cheated? This does not seem any more workable. Worst of all it does violence to the procedural rights of the accused. The only real alternative to the honor council idea for Armstrong would appear to be pre-figured by the sector of the gimlet-eyed instructor nervously pacing the aisle of his class in search of suspected cheating paraphernalia and armed only with the power to arbitrarily, and perhaps capriciously, award failing grades to suspected culprits. The accuser then becomes the judge and his decision will be backed by the professional ethic that dictates that the classroom instructor's grade decisions will not be challenged by other instructors. Gifted students might therefore pause to reflect that the honor council is the only court of appeal they really have from the arbitrary actions of suspicious faculty members who may decide, in a given instance, that outstanding written work representing superior talents is beyond the capacity of a "mere" student.

If we accept the principle that cheating is not a licit means of acquiring a grade then some sort of tribunal to sift the evidence against suspected violators should seem to be indispensable. Of all the forms that such tribunals could take the student operated honor council would appear to be the ideal. Only in this way, it seems to me, can the procedural requirements of being judged by a jury of one's peers be met by the student community. Why then is the honor council breaking down on campuses all over the country? Why in particular is it breaking down at Armstrong? On the larger question I have no particular knowledge that would qualify me to speak with authority. On the issue of the Honor Council at Armstrong I believe I can speak. However, I suspect that the forces militating

against the successful working of the Council here are indicative of very general conditions prevailing throughout the country.

Within the academic community here at Armstrong the sustaining elements of the council are (1) the Council itself, (2) the student community, and (3) the faculty and administrative establishment. A delicate interactive relationship of supports and demands between all three are absolutely essential for the effective working of the council system. This is to say that council must fairly, objectively and impartially perform its duty when called on to do so, the students must report suspected violations if and when they have sufficient evidence and the faculty and administration must support the decisions of the Council when it merits such support. Finally, (4), the Council exists in a wider social context or environment lying outside the academic community that has come to increasing affect the working of the system. To understand what is happening to the "honor system" here at Armstrong we need to look closely at the functioning of each of these interactive elements.

(1) Over the period of time that I have been able to observe it at close hand - that is over a period of two years that I have served as the Council's faculty advisor - the Council itself has performed well in its conduct of inquiries and its resolution of justiciable issues coming before it. To justify this conclusion I think that the method of procedures of the Council needs to be briefly explained.

In the first instance the Council performs approximately the function of a grand jury. It hears, through its chief justice, complaints. If the complaints appear substantial enough to warrant a full hearing it, in effect, turns the case over to the Council, letters are sent by registered mail to all parties, and a hearing date is set. The accused enjoy all of the legal rights normally secured to a defendant in court. These include, inter alia, the right to council, the right of cross examination of witnesses, the right to confront accusers, the obligation of the Council to sequester witnesses and the obligation of the Council not to take hearsay evidence into consideration. One of the primary functions of the advisor is to instruct new members to the Council of these procedural guarantees and ascertain that they are, in fact, secured to the accused in the actual process of hearing a case. In the light of the just limitations imposed by these criteria the Council has, in my opinion, made good decisions. In my understanding the advisor has one further function - that of giving the equivalent of a directed verdict of acquittal where in his opinion a strong intuitively based presumption of guilt has been created, e.g., where the accused "acts" guilty, but where the evidence itself would seem insufficient for a finding of guilty. These occasions have been rare but in not one single instance has the council failed to return a verdict

of not guilty after such a charge. Indeed, in retrospect, I do not believe such charges were ever necessary.

All of this is not to say that the Council does not have its failings. The Council has failed signally to communicate its functions and its procedures to safeguard the rights of the accused to the general student body. It has made attempts in this direction but they have been largely ineffective. In addition the Council has failed to carry out a much needed general overhaul of its by-laws and of the Code itself.

(2) It seems more than obvious that student support at Armstrong for the honor system is declining. In part this would seem to be a consequence of a world wide evolution of moral values. The evidence would seem to suggest that an increasing proportion of the present generation of college students simply do not look on cheating as a heinous academic crime. It would be a mistake, I believe to characterize this evolution of attitude as simply the rationalization of a growing army of cheaters. I have heard the same opinion expressed by students who would not themselves dream of cheating. In the opinion of such students -- and I have heard it expressed often -- cheating does not warrant the stigma attached to it by an older generation. For those who feel this way cheating is at worst an academic misdemeanor to be compensated for by mild penalties such as doing a "little extra work" as expiation. For many who feel this way the penalties prescribed by the Honor Council seem incredibly harsh. In addition, many students are simply apathetic toward the problem. For those a prevailing competitive ethic proscribes in forming and thus gets them off the moral hook. In the aggregate this amounts to fewer and fewer demands being made on the Council by students reporting infractions of the Honor Code and fewer supports as a diminishing number of students prove willing to serve on the Council or to defend it before the bar of student opinion.

(3) The most serious detriment to the effective functioning of the Honor system

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at Armstrong, however, is the failure of much of the faculty to support it. Although it is notoriously difficult to assess motives, it seems safe to say that the failure of the faculty to support the Council here does not stem from an evolution of moral values. I can recall no instance of a colleague arguing that cheating ought not to be dealt with in some way. Faculty arguments tend rather to attack the effectiveness of the Council. These arguments, in general, reflect two antithetical points of view. First, there is a small but vocal minority who hold that the Council is a kind of star chamber that denies the accused their rights and always returns a verdict of guilty. Those who so hold allege that the penalties meted out are always unusually harsh. It has further been my experience that the evidence brought forward by those who allege this is based on some variety of the "everyone knows" kind or on cases they have heard of in other schools. A second wing of opinion, equally small, I am convinced, but vocal, holds that the Council is far too permissive and fails to find even the most flagrant cases, where the evidence would seem conclusive, guilty. From this group the bitter complaint is sometimes heard that the accusing faculty member is roughly handled by the Council but that the accused are gently treated and usually exonerated. These allegations too, believe, lack evidential support. It is true, however, that the Council cross examines the faculty member who brings charges, and very rightly so. The cross examination of accusers lies at the very heart of the protection of the rights of the accused.

The greatest hindrance to the effective working of the Council, however, comes from the larger apathetic segment of the faculty community. Those who either do not care or do not want to take the trouble to inhibit cheating. The frank admission of a colleague (at another college) that he found plagerism on assigned term papers and reports so rampant in one of his classes that he discontinued assigning such work, is typical, I think, of such apathy. Cheating is trouble! Better, therefore, to remove the cause of cheating even at the expense of the quality of a student's education, than to have to busy yourself with the problem! This is, I am convinced, the most generally

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The Inkwell is written and edited by the students at Armstrong State College and does not necessarily represent the views or opinions of the faculty or administration of the college, or of the University System of Georgia.

TRANSITIONS

EURE-GREEN

On December 5 Mr. John Eure married Miss Irene Green at the Calvary Baptist Temple in Savannah. John was a June graduate of Armstrong and is now employed by Johns-Manville.

TYRELL-BARTLETT

On December 18, Mr. Frank Tyrrell married Miss Susan Bartlett in Ridgeland, South Carolina. Mr. Tyrrell is the Director of Public Relations for Armstrong State College.

WAY-ROBERTS

On December 19, Mr. Walter H. Way married Miss Linda Roberts at St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Walter, a 1968 graduate of ASC, is stationed with the Army in Albuquerque, N. M. Linda, who is a December graduate, is the past president of Sigma Kappa Sorority.

JOYNER-BROTHERS

On December 19, Mr. Michael Joyner married Miss Susy Brothers at the White Bluff Presbyterian Church. Mike, a June graduate of ASC, is teaching at B. C. Susy is a December graduate.

WILLIAMS-HORNE

On December 27, CWO Anthony Williams married Miss Joan Horne in a Methodist ceremony held in the Hunter Army Airfield Chapel. Joan is a History and Sociology major. She is also a member of Sigma Kappa Sorority.



FOCUS ON....Dawn Petrevitch. We caught this wood nymph basking in the first rays of morning. Dawn is a sophomore majoring in elementary education and makes her moves in a yellow Opel GT.

Here Come The Amazons

A funny thing happened on the way to determining the champion of Girls Intramural football. There was plenty of good football action—that is several injuries, a fight, multiple exchanges of four letter words, and unusually aggressive behavior for even Armstrong girls. However there was a total lack of scoring and for this reason the game ended in a 0-0 tie.

In the title game Sigma Kappa challenged last year's champion Baptist Student Union. There were numerous standouts on both sides. Sigma Kappa appeared to be most effective with the runs of Julie Rossiter and Julia Dyer. BSU countered with the running of "B. J." Rahal and the pass catching of Susan Rahal.

On the field there was intense sentiment by some members of both teams that was reflected by a few spectators. This was responsible for the unusually aggressive play on the field. A member of the champion Circle K intramural football team stated, "They're a lot rougher than we were." In the end, Coach Bedwell summed it up best by saying that perhaps some of the girls were too interested in winning.

IN DEFENSE OF THE

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prevalent attitude among the faculty.

(4) All of the discussion of whether or not we shall have an Honor Council, or some equivalent of it, is, however, really rendered moot by the increasing significance of the outside community -- as represented in its legal aspect -- to the dispensation of college justice. There are many among the faculty, and the student community as well, who feel that the Council should be dissolved and cheating cases disposed of either by the individual faculty member involved or by some dean or other. Whatever may be said about the utility of such a procedure in the past it can no longer be considered a viable alternative. No longer, because the courts now insist in no uncertain terms that the accused be given a fair hearing that must embody the essence of due process. The courts rightly assert that simple administrative determination of cheating by a faculty member or an administrator severely abridges the procedural rights of the accused. A student who can successfully demonstrate that his life and reputation has been adversely affected by a decision rendered in this way -- irrespective of whether or not he was in fact guilty of the alleged offense, has full access to the federal courts which can, if it chooses, award him substantial damages against his accusers and judges. The university system, cognizant of these difficulties, has established administrative machinery, such as the honor council, to dispose of cheating infractions. A faculty member acting within this framework is adequately protected by the legal structure of the state and he is acting in a way that has been repeatedly sanctioned by the courts. On the other hand, a faculty member who takes it on himself to act outside of this

by Bryce Anderson

Savannah's leading theatres have recently played host to two of the most influential motion pictures in the history of the cinema. These films, *Fantasia* and *2001: A Space Odyssey* ran simultaneously during the early part of November, thus providing an opportunity for local moviegoers to appreciate the advances made in cinematographic art in the last thirty years.

For it has been roughly thirty years since Walt Disney released his wonderful *Fantasia* to the general public. The ultimate in animated films, *Fantasia* presents visual interpretations of music ranging from Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D Minor to Beethoven's Sixth Symphony to Stravinsky's Rite of Spring. The images conjured from the orchestration by the Disney artists include, among others, abstract color patterns (Bach's Toccata); the arrival of winter (Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite); the birth of life on the Earth (Stravinsky's Rite

of Spring); a titanic devil and orgiastically-dancing demons (Moussorgsky's Night on a Bald Mountain); and a soundtrack that underlates into geometric designs to portray the sounds of various instruments. Disney engaged the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, directed by the famed Leopold Stokowski, to perform the music for *Fantasia*, producing the most beautiful soundtrack of 1940. The animation borders on incredible, presenting never-to-be-forgotten images that remain vividly alive in the mind of the viewer for days. Disney firmly established his reputation as one of the great American filmmakers with *Fantasia*.

2001: A Space Odyssey, a contemporary cinematographic offering, is preceded by its reputation wherever it appears. The product of the mind of Stanley Kubrick, *2001* has become the most cussed and discussed film of the past decade. The film ostensibly narrates a fictional account of man's first contact with extraterrestrial intelligence in the year 2001 A. D. But the philosophical implications of *2001* cannot be ignored; taken symbolically, it becomes a powerful parable of man's relationship to Reality, the Universe, and the infinite omnipotence he has chosen to call God. The film, based on an idea-motif by noted science fiction author Arthur C. Clarke, uses fastidious, almost maddening detail of the world in 2001 A. D., awesomely surrealistic vistas of Eternity and Infinity, and a brilliantly employed sound track to tell its story in such a manner as to leave its audiences stunned. *2001* was personally supervised for five years by Kubrick in every phase of its production, so that every frame bears the stamp of his remarkable imagination. It is one of the few motion pictures that justify the cinema as an art form.

So we have two motion pictures made thirty years apart, very similar in their concept of entertainment. That concept goes by the name of "total involvement." Aldous Huxley, in

his *Brave New World*, described "feelies," motion pictures that acted on all five senses; while such an innovation is not yet feasible, the idea behind it is the same as the total involvement concept of *Fantasia* and *2001*: entertainment that acts on all or as many of the senses as possible.

Sharing this basic trait, the two films have other points in common. Both use stunning visual imagery; due to the interval of thirty years of technological progress, Kubrick has the upper hand in animation, but for its time period, *Fantasia*'s technical achievements were unparalleled the same is true of *2001* in 1970.)

Both pictures have a brilliant use of sound in common. Kubrick and Disney have done immeasurable service to classical music in presenting it, visually interpreted, to the masses. It is virtually impossible for anyone to hear Dukas' *The Sorcerer's Apprentice* with out mentally reliving Mickey Mouse's near-disaster with the enchanted broom in *Fantasia*, just as it is becoming inevitable to think of a panorama of plants from *2001* when Richard Strauss' magnificent *Also Sprach Zarathustra* is played. Both films mingle great music and amazing images in unforgettable ways. The only manner in which the films differ here is the reason for such artistry: in *2001*, music augments plot; in *Fantasia* music is plot.

The word "plot" brings up a third similarity between Disney's film and Kubrick's. In both, plot plays a secondary role to visual and audial imagery. *2001* has barely enough plot to move its tale along (only 45 minutes of dialogue in a film roughly three hours long) while *Fantasia* has no plot at all, other than its music. In this way, perhaps *Fantasia* is more the epitome of total involvement than *2001*, in that plot, subject matter, and medium are all one and the same, thus fulfilling Marshall McLuhan's philosophy, "The medium is the message."

It is interesting to compare the public reaction to these revolutionary cinematographic works of art. *Fantasia*, while creating a sensation in its first years of release, was not fully appreciated for the new and as yet unrecognized concept of

entertainment it embodied. *Fantasia* was released (or unleashed) in 1940, when World War II rumbled through its darkest hours; Americans, appalled by the horror in Europe, sought sedate, restful entertainment. *Fantasia* was neither sedate nor restful; it came as a disquieting shock to audiences already too familiar with upsetting situations in daily life. The film was therefore generally rejected as "too radical." Now, thirty years later, *Fantasia* reappears in a society becoming more acquainted with the unusual and with the concept of total involvement entertainment (I am here referring mainly to the under-thirty set.) It is therefore accepted in the same spirit as *Steppenwolf* or *psychedelic* light shows (whose forerunner *Fantasia* is.)

2001, on the other hand, born in the world of now, shaped by the prevalent philosophies of art and entertainment, has been on the whole well received by the general public (again, the under-thirty bunch.) Its mysticism, epitomized by the omnipotent black monolith, appeals to that growing mass of people disenchanted with the mysteryless, palled society they find themselves in (if this, then, be exegesis, make the most of it.) A total artistic appreciation of *2001*, however, is yet forthcoming.

Whereas *Fantasia* was thirty years ahead of its time, *2001* has emerged at the right moment. These films stand as the ultimate present achievement in total involvement entertainment. They are, however, certain to be overshadowed by other, more elaborate creations to come in this burgeoning new field of the cinema art. When that time arrives, critics of that day will look back to *Fantasia* and *2001*, and call them Genesis.

SHOE SHOPPING

If the shoe fits, wear it. If it doesn't fit, don't wear it. It's that simple, says Miss Margie McIntyre, clothing specialist with the Cooperative Extension Service. Feet deserve respect and proper care. Ninety percent of adult women and 10 percent of adult men have established foot problems developed before the age of 15. The cause—ill fitting shoes and too short hosiery.

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sports

Circle K Wins Intramurals

The Circle K Independents clinched the Mens Intramural Football League Championship by posting a 9-2-1 season record.

This marked the first time in the history of the league that the title has been won by the same team for two successive years.

Circle K's formula for victory seemed to come from its massive defense that averaged well over 210 pounds and an aggressive offense noted for its lightning speed and talent.

The Defensive unit was led by Jim Mayfield and Ray Nickens who gained natural respect from every opponent. Anchoring the defensive line were Joe Mooney and Sam Moore who gave Circle K its rushing power. A very valuable asset in every game were the superior linebackers Bill and Bob Price. The safety chores were handled by Bill Hughes and Latsen Hancock.

Circle K got its scoring done by a sometimes sluggish but always aggressive offense handled by Walt Campbell. Circle K presented a constant running attack by its adept backs Tommy Miller and

Latsen Hancock and a good pass attack from Billy Hughes and Dickey Schueller.

Other members of the championship team were Roy Smith, Tom Walsh, and John Deal who contributed their share to the cause.

Individual trophies were given to each member of the team by Coach George Bedwell, Director of the Intramural Program.

Jim Mayfield, center line-backer the Circle K independents has been chosen Most Valuable Player by members of the team. Mayfield was noted for his outstanding defensive play and is credited with two touchdowns due to his interceptions. Jim showed fine team spirit and was definitely a great asset to the success of Circle K.

Approximately nine teams competed in the league with the final standings reading:

1. Circle K
2. Ole Pros
3. Three way tie between Chi Phi, Pi Kappa Alpha, and Phi Kappa Theta.

IN DEFENSE OF THE

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framework acts in a way that is not sanctioned by either the university system or the courts. Actions such as these which exceed the power vested by the institution or state in an individual are considered at law, ultra vires. An individual so acting is legally responsible for his own delicts. In short, the faculty member who presumes, out of pique with the system or perhaps laziness, to serve as accuser, judge, and jury all rolled into one can be sued as an individual and without the vestige of a claim to the legal aid of the university system.

For all of the foregoing legal reasons an honor council, or something equivalent going by whatever name you wish to call it, is absolutely indispensable if we are to continue dealing with the problem of cheating. There would, in fact, appear to be no viable alternative.

The honor council idea, which a scant few years ago appeared so quaint and anachronistic, has become more or less indispensable to the working of a modern academic community. We can expect this tendency to become more, rather than less, pronounced in the future. How then can it be made to work more effectively here at Armstrong. The key to improvement, more than anything else, lies in the direction of strong faculty support. Student opinion will continue to manifest a wide spectrum.

There remains, however, a substantial group willing to make the system work. Such moral resolve requires courage and sacrifice on the students' part. This moral resolve becomes immeasurably more difficult to maintain in the face of faculty insouciance or active hostility to the council.

What I am really arguing for is a strong faculty commitment to the support of the Council. There are, of course, those who would argue that attitudes about cheating are individual and the commitment that each faculty member wishes to make should be a matter of private conscience. I take strong exception to this view. It seems to me that certain ethical commitments are so fundamental to some professions that their renunciation would, in fact, disqualify an individual from practicing that profession. A doctor who refused to affirm the value of human life ought not to practice medicine. Similarly, a teacher who fails to subscribe vigorously to an ethic which protects the efforts of the students who demonstrate integrity in their work from the

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degradations of those who would cheat ought not to teach in a school system that awards grades on a competitive basis. It is possible that when the millennium arrives we will no longer have a competitive system and then we will not be concerned with whether our students have done their own work or not. This is not the time or place to examine this idea. I am fully convinced, however, that no single faculty member has the right to unilaterally apply an ethic appropriate to that state of affairs to our present condition.

The reality is that we have at present a system that rewards gradations in abilities. Students and faculty alike have a strong vested interest in protecting the integrity of this grading system if it is going to mean anything. I would suggest that the very best means we now have at our disposal for such protection -- indeed perhaps the only means -- is the Honor Council. The Council may be imperfect, just as most systems of the administration of justice are imperfect, but it is better and fairer than all of the alternatives to it.

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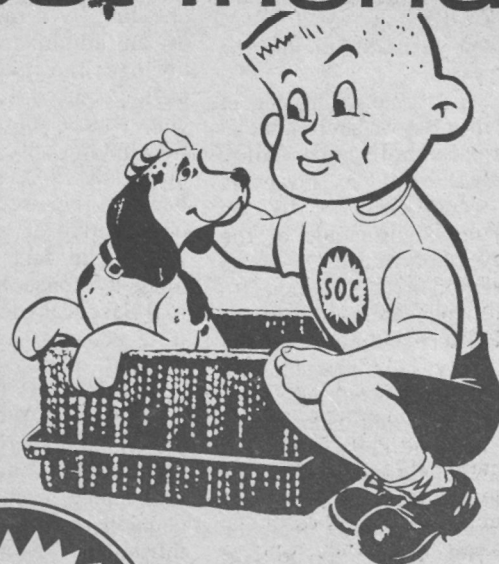
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